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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

APRIL 1987 published May 1987

*Nudged by unseasonably warm weather, Utah's April 1987 unemployment rate dropped two-tenths of a percentage point to 6.6 percent.

*April breaks the recent trend of rising unemployment in the State.

*Nonfarm employment growth remains sluggish. Utah has added 7,800 new jobs since last year — an increase of only 1.2 percent.

THE REST OF THE STORY...
Last month Utah's unemployment rate exceeded the national average by two-tenths of a percentage point — a rather uncommon occurrence. With April joblessness registering 6.6 percent, Utah is running neck-and-neck with the U.S. Approximately 51,000 Utahns were out of work during April 1987 — an 11 percent increase over figures for April of last year. This surge in the number of jobless individuals

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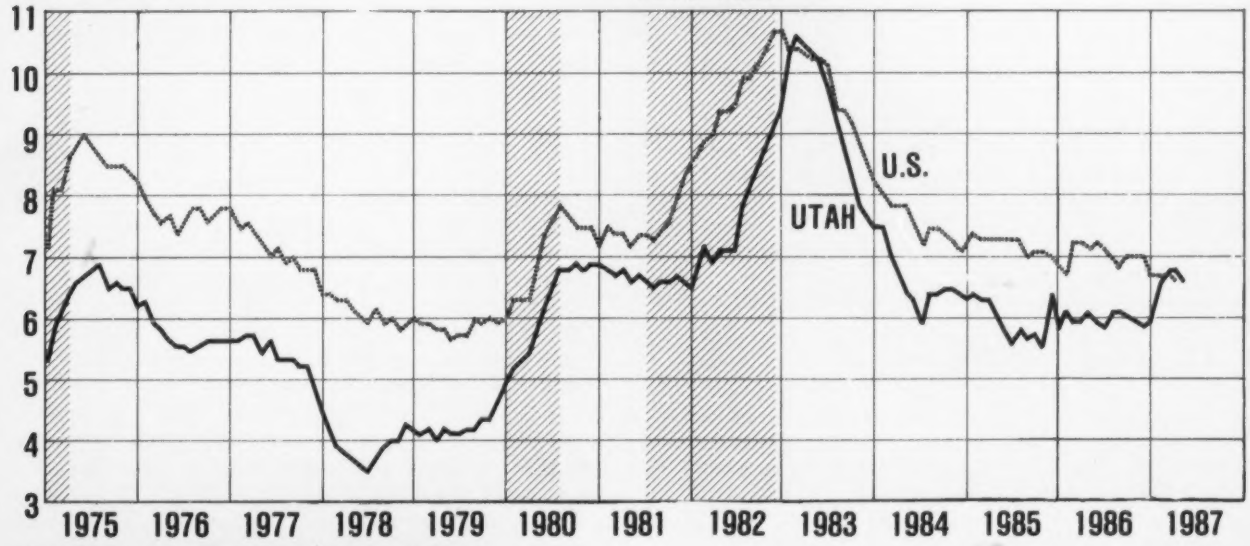
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

translates into a one-half point rise in the State's unemployment rate from a year ago.

Is the recent two-tenths of point drop in the State's jobless rate a sign that Utah's unemployment situation is turning around? Probably not. Why? First, early warm weather contributed to an unseasonably low unemployment rate in April. Seasonal adjustment factors are based on past experience. When the unseasonal occurs, they may fail to completely negate the effects of things like weather. Moreover, job growth in the State remains abysmally low this month. While some jobless individuals may have left Utah or removed themselves from the labor market, a reversal of the upward trend seems unlikely —yet. However, we still project some improvement in a few months time.

HOW LOW?

Just how low was nonagricultural employment growth for April? Utah nonfarm jobs totaled 638,400 for the month. Utah has added 7,800 new jobs to its economy since April 1986. That's an increase of only 1.2 percent. Year-over nonfarm job growth has been bouncing just slightly above the 1 percent mark for a number of months. Who were the job winners in April? Mining, nondurable goods manufacturing, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services and federal/local government. The losers? Durable goods manufacturing, construction, and state government.

TRADE AND SERVICES STILL AHEAD

Retail trade and services continued to make the largest new employment contributions to the State's economy. Both these industries grew by approximately 4 percent, although services added by 5,400 jobs compared to 4,800 positions for retail trade. Medical/health services exhibited the strongest year-over services gain (6 percent) followed close behind by personal/business services (5 percent). Utahns seem to be eating their way through to new jobs. Food-related employment provided the major impetus to retail trade growth. Food store employment jumped by almost 8 percent and eating/drinking establishments expanded nearly 6 percent. In fact, a 700 job increase in food/kindred products manufacturing was behind the 2 percent rise in nondurable manufacturing jobs. However, announced layoffs in apparel manufacturing will probably take some of the bloom off the current expansion in nondurables in upcoming months. In addition, local government and finance/insurance/real estate provided significant year-to-year gains adding 1,700 and 900 jobs respectively. Wholesale trade also made the "job winner" list with an additional 700 jobs. Although losses in defense-related employment were evident, they were more than offset by growth in the nondefense sector, netting federal government 400 positions. Employment in transportation/communications/utilities held stable as contraction in some sectors was negated by growth in others.

COPPER MAKES A COMEBACK

Growth in Utah's copper industry pushed mining to a 300 job gain. Mining employment is up almost 4 percent from April of last year in spite of major losses in coal mining and the oil/gas extraction industries. Both of these sectors still face economic difficulties. Moreover, current prices do not seem sufficient to spur any significant expansions in petroleum extractions.

STILL TOUGH TIMES...

Given the relatively small growth in total jobs, the expansion in the aforementioned industries must have been mitigated by the major contraction in several others. It was. Durable goods manufacturing has lost 3,200 jobs in comparison to April of last year. That's a 5 percent decline. Primary metals (steel) and computer manufacturing were responsible for most of this drop. One positive note for durable goods — electric machinery manufacturing (basically computer components) made a 4 percent year-over gain.

Employment casualties in the construction industry almost matched those in durable goods manufacturing. Since April 1987, construction jobs have dropped almost 10 percent for a loss of 3,000 jobs. Furthermore, a recent building permit report from the University of Utah's Bureau of Economic and Business Research holds litle hope for any substantial improvement for the State construction industry in the immediate future.

State government came up on the losing side again in April — hardly surprising in light of the recent monetary difficulties experienced by the State. Budget cutbacks have eliminated 900 positions in comparision to April 1986 — a 2.3 percent year-over decline.

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS...

Until Utah begins to generate jobs at a faster rate, the unemployment rate seems destined to edge a little higher. Of course, the probably loss of a number of manufacturing jobs in the near future will not help Utah's employment situation much. However, a number of new jobs are looming on the horizon and the State is regaining some of its lost mining employment. In addition, number of major construction projects are in the pipeline. And, it looks as if the major layoffs are behind us. Moreover, trade, finance/insurance/real estate and services are still holding on to healthy growth rates. In addition, indicators do not suggest any imminent demise of the national economy. In the final analysis, Utah should begin to see some improvement in its employment status during the latter half of the year.

— Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

SUMMER JOB PROSPECTS FOR UTAH'S YOUTH — 1987

Youth in Utah's labor force have a more restricted outlook for summer jobs in 1987 than in recent years. Retail Trade and Services — industries which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth are currently experiencing only moderate (about 4 percent) growth. Concurrently, construction, and manufacturing — which also usually provide significant numbers of jobs for youth — are experiencing very low or even negative growth from year ago levels. Also, the agriculture industry is experiencing some hard times now.

A consequence of these slower growth rates is that overall nonagricultural employment is growing at a rate of only 1.2 percent, far below the 3 to 6 percent growth of the 1984 to 1986 period. Another evidence of slower growth is reflected by job openings listed through the Utah Job Service offices. For the first one-third of 1987, the average number of job openings listed have been running about 6,000 per month, compared with an average of 7,500 in the preceding 5 years. In addition, the number of unemployed persons now is about 50,000 or 10 percent higher than a year ago. This combination of slower job growth, increased unemployment (many of whom are in the youth age groups 16-24 years), and reduced job openings will have a restrictive effect on job prospects for youth this summer.

90,000 Total Job Opportunities

Although the current 1.2 percent growth in nonfarm jobs has resulted in only 7,500 **new** jobs over the past year, the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. Despite the apparent calmness in the job market as people go to work each day, there is within the labor market a continuous movement —people starting, changing, or leaving jobs. This activity results in many more job opportunities than are usually perceived by most people.

Approximately 90,000 opportunities are expected during the months of June, July, and August. The total includes all new jobs created by economic growth, those resulting from turnover as people change jobs, and those resulting from replacement due to people retiring, dieing, moving from the area, etc. About one-eighth of the job opportunities are caused by growth and replacement, while nearly seven-eighths result from turnover and placement.

Growth Jobs

During the last fifteen years, covering periods of economic growth as well as recession periods, Utah has experienced an average net gain of approximately 5,000 **new** nonagricultural jobs each year during the summer months of June, July, and August. Since 1987 is a slow growth year, a net increase of about 3,000 nonagricultural jobs is expected during the summer of 1987. These jobs will contribute to a minimal expansion of Utah's nonagricultural job base. An additional seasonal gain of around 8,500 jobs in agriculture will occur during the summer months; fewer than in some previous years.

Replacement Jobs

Replacement jobs in nonagricultural industries usually number about 20 percent more than the number of growth jobs. Consequently, there will be over 3,500 job opportunities this summer to replace those workers who leave the labor force. Usually these jobs are filled from within by workers already working for an employer. This process does not result in an expansion in the total number of jobs in existence, but through a "filtering down process" it eventually provides employment opportunities for people who are hunting for jobs.

Turnover Jobs

The tendency for people to change jobs reduces when job growth s slower. This summer it is expected that some 75,000 inter-firm job changes will occur in Utah. Job changes occur for a variety of reasons, i.e., better pay, better hours, a job closer to home, personality conflicts, working conditions, a certain job is completed, etc. A given individual may, in fact, be hired more than once in a relatively short period of time due to changing jobs.

Summer Labor Supply

There will be an estimated 150,000 individuals competing for the available job opportunities during June, July, and August of this year. These 150,000 consist of approximately 50,000 currently unemployed people; 25,000 new job seekers; and the 75,000 individuals who will be changing jobs during those three months.

YOUTH IMPACT ON LABOR MARKET

The impact of large numbers of youth entering the labor market during the summer months is notable.

Labor Force Impact

The 16-24 year olds normally account for about 28 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to over 30 percent. This change is due to the fact that approximately 91 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (approximately 25,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, and who were not actively seeking work during the school year. Youth ages 16-19 account for over 61 percent of this change, and those 20-24 years of age account for 30 percent.

Impact on Unemployment

Another effect of this summer influx of youth into the labor market is its impact on unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 45 percent of the unemployed people who are looking for work. During the three summer months this share increases to about 60 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for about 18 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

Impact on Jobs

The youth group's (ages 16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually. This share varies from 30 percent in the September to May period, to 45 percent during the months of June, July, and August; a 50 percent increase due to summer job activities of youth. The 16-19 year old group's share of summer youth job acquisitions, more than doubles (from 9% to 21%) during the three summer months, while the 20-24 year old group increases its share of jobs acquired from 22 percent to 24 percent during the same period.

Job Hunting Success

Job hunting success increases with age and experience. Those 16-24 years of age entering the summer labor force this year will number about 20,000, and will join a comparable number of this age group who are already among the unemployed. This age group should experience a success ratio of about 25 percent in obtaining work. Within this group, the 20-24 year olds will have nearly a 30 percent ratio in obtaining jobs, while the 16-19 year olds will experience about 20 percent success. More education and more work experience account for most of this difference.

WHERE THE JOB OPENINGS WILL BE

Job Opportunities by Industry

While job openings will occur in most industries across the state, the trade and service sectors will provide over half of the 90,000 job opportunities this summer (28,000 and 25,000 respectively). Construction will contribute only 9,000 (compared to about 14,000 openings in previous years). Manufacturing and government follow with 8,000 to 10,000 openings. Transportation (trucking, air, bus, and railroad), communications (telephone/telegraph, radio and television), and public utilities will add 4,000 new hires, as will the finance industry (banks, credit institutions, real estate).

Within the trade industry, food services (restaurants and fast food outlets) offer the best outlook for employment this summer with 12,000 to 14,000 openings. Food stores, gas stations, auto dealers, general merchandise and miscellaneous retail stores are other good prospects.

The services industry encompasses a wide variety of service-related activities. Most new hires will occur in the following categories:

- hotel/motel/lodging industry
- personal services (laundires)
- business services (cleaning, guarding, photo finishing and others)
- auto repair services (repair, parking, car wash)
- miscellaneous services including amusement and recreation activities
- health care (hospitals outpatient care and nursing homes)
- education (primarily colleges and universities)

Job Openings By Occupation

Typically, summer jobs available to youth are in the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. The pay for these occupations is usually the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour, although some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually pay more. Occupations with better prospects of summer employment (even in a slow growth economy) for youth are listed below.

- amusement and recreation facility workers
- child care attendants
- construction laborers
- delivery drivers & helpers
- fast food service workers
- general office clerks
- hotel & motel maids
- kitchen helpers
- landscape laborers
- material handlers and dock workers
- receptionists
- sales clerks
- short order cooks
- sprinkler system installers
- typists
- waiters/waitresses
- warehouse workers
- farm workers

Helpful Job Search Tips

Obviously, since summer job opportunities for Utah's youth are restricted this year, the competition for those jobs will be keener. The following "8 Tips for Young Job Hunters" may be helpful:

1. Start early to give yourself as much time as possible.

2. Check for job leads with family, neighbors, employment and job counselors at school. Since friends and family know you, they can provide job leads which best match your skills and interests. They are your best resources for finding employment.

3. Pursue more than one lead at a time.

4. Be prepared to fill out applications. Bring along a list of references, complete with names, addresses, and telephone numbers. If you have had a job before, be ready to provide the employer's name, address, and the dates when you worked. Know your Social Security Number.

5. Before going for an interview, familiarize yourself with the company and its product or service. Present your skills and assets in their best light. Arrive for the interview alone, at least five minutes early.

6. Dress cleanly and neatly. Don't smoke, chew gum or wear jeans. Leave portable radios and headphones at home. Speak clearly, avoid slang, and be positive and enthusiastic.

7. Be flexible about working hours. Many summer jobs require working afternoons, evenings, and weekends.

8. Follow-up applications and interviews by calling two or three days later to see if the positions are still available.

Similar advice is contained in "The Employer's View," as follows:

The Employer's View

Dear Kid:

Today you came to me for a job. From the look of your shoulders as you walked out, I suspect you've been turned down before, and maybe you believe by now that kids your age can't find jobs.

But I hired a teenager today. You saw him. What was so special about him? Not experience; neither of you had any. Attitude, son A-T-T-I-T-U-D-E. He did his best to impress me. That is where he edged you out.

He wasn't dressed like Easter Sunday, but then that wasn't necessary. His clothes were clean, and he had gotten a haircut. He filled out the application form neatly and completely. He did not ask to borrow a pen. He carried his Social Security card, and did not ask, "What's a reference?"

He didn't have two friends waiting for him by the pop machine. He didn't start to chew gum or smoke while interviewing.

He didn't keep looking at his watch, giving me the impression that he had something more important to do.

He took the time to find out how we operate here. I think he'll keep his eyes open and work for me like he's worked for himself.

He was willing to start at the point where I could afford to pay. Someday, perhaps, he'll have more authority and better pay.

Maybe jobs aren't as plentiful right now, but there are jobs. You may not believe it, but all around you employers are looking for young men and women smart enough to go after a job in the old-fashioned way.

If you have even the vaguest idea of what I'm trying to say, let it show the next time you ask for a job. You will be head and shoulders above the rest.

For both our sakes, get eager will you?

The Boss

(Exerpt from The Boss Gives Advice, William Raspberry, Arizona Republic; April)

The contest for obtaining a job becomes one of having marketable job skills and timing, i.e., matching the right job skills with the right job at the right time.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	176.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	328.4	1.9
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0	322.9	323.4	324.9	325.0	325.4	325.7	323.4	1.6
1987-U	333.1	334.4	335.9											
-W	327.7	329.0	330.5											

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

FOURTH QUARTER 1986

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.9**	**93.5**	**94.3**	**88.9**	**98.2**	**104.3**	**108.1**
Logan, Utah	**92.3**	**94.2**	**81.8**	**93.0**	**84.2**	**101.7**	**100.0**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	105.0	99.0	108.1	100.4	103.3	128.5	103.0
Sacramento, California	106.2	104.3	107.7	75.0	112.3	136.7	107.9
San Diego, California	120.0	101.5	172.7	67.4	129.5	128.2	105.0
Denver, Colorado	103.8	102.4	119.3	75.4	110.0	108.6	99.8
Twin Falls, Idaho	90.3	92.9	81.4	66.0	99.7	101.9	97.4
Billings, Montana	103.2	108.3	102.3	90.8	99.0	111.9	105.2
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	110.3	108.4	123.5	96.4	107.8	113.4	107.3
Albuquerque, New Mexico	103.1	103.1	116.7	81.8	107.0	97.4	100.7
Tacoma, Washington	104.3	105.7	104.1	64.3	105.4	131.1	111.6
Casper, Wyoming	95.9	94.2	81.5	92.4	98.9	110.4	104.1
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	111.0	100.8	131.9	126.7	97.7	108.7	102.1
Indianapolis, Indiana	97.6	97.2	98.3	96.6	105.5	96.8	94.5
St. Louis, Missouri	99.4	99.1	100.4	102.8	96.8	102.7	98.1
New York, New York	140.2	108.1	189.1	180.1	118.8	156.8	113.3
Houston, Texas	100.3	101.7	80.7	108.5	105.2	107.2	107.1
Highest City	163.8 Brookline, MA	128.6 Anchorage, AK	332.1 Brookline, MA	192.3 Suffalk Co., NY	130.1 Anchorage, AK	184.9 Anchorage, AK	135.6 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	88.5 Beloit, WI	84.4 Decatur, IL	71.9 Gadsen, AL	56.1 Seattle, WA	78.3 Wilkes-Barre PA	75.3 Fayetteville, AR	87.3 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Apr. 1987(f)	Apr. 1986	% Change	Mar. 1987(p)	Mar. 1986	% Change	Feb. 1987(r)	Feb. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	762,400	748,500	1.9	764,200	745,000	2.6	757,300	738,300	2.6
Employed	711,600	702,800	1.3	708,400	698,100	1.5	699,900	689,100	1.6
Unemployed	50,800	45,700	11.2	55,700	47,000	18.5	57,400	49,300	16.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.7	6.1	—	7.3	6.3	—	7.6	6.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.6	6.1	—	6.8	5.9	—	6.8	5.9	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Apr. 1987(f)	Apr. 1986	% Change	Mar. 1987(p)	Mar. 1986	% Change	Feb. 1987(r)	Feb. 1986	% Change
Total	638.1	630.6	1.2	636.3	629.6	1.1	632.1	624.0	1.3
Mining	8.2	7.9	3.8	8.4	8.3	1.2	8.4	8.6	−2.3
Metal Mining	2.9	1.6	81.3	2.8	1.6	75.0	2.8	1.6	75.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.3	3.1	−25.8	2.6	3.2	−18.8	2.6	3.2	−18.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	3.0	3.3	−9.1	2.9	3.6	−19.4	2.9	3.8	−23.7
Contract Construction	28.3	31.3	−9.6	27.1	30.0	−9.7	26.1	29.0	−10.0
Manufacturing	89.8	92.4	−2.8	89.7	92.7	−3.2	89.5	92.4	−3.1
Durable Goods	60.7	63.9	−5.0	60.8	64.3	−5.4	60.7	64.2	−5.5
Primary Metals	2.4	4.3	−44.2	2.5	4.2	−40.5	2.4	4.3	−44.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.6	19.7	−5.6	18.6	19.8	−6.1	18.6	19.8	−6.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.5	8.2	3.7	8.5	8.2	3.7	8.5	8.1	4.9
Transportation Equipment	14.8	14.9	−0.7	15.0	15.0	0.0	14.9	15.3	−2.6
Other Durable Goods	16.4	16.8	−2.4	16.3	17.0	−4.1	16.3	16.8	−3.0
Non-Durable Goods	29.1	28.5	2.1	28.9	28.4	1.8	28.8	28.2	2.1
Food & Kindred Products	9.6	8.9	7.9	9.5	8.8	8.0	9.5	8.8	8.0
Textile & Apparel Products	5.9	5.8	1.7	6.0	5.9	1.7	6.0	5.9	1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.5	3.6	−2.8	3.5	3.7	−5.4	3.5	3.7	−5.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.1	10.1	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.3	37.3	0.0	37.4	37.5	−0.3	37.4	37.5	−0.3
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8
Other Transportation	18.7	17.6	6.2	18.7	17.8	5.1	18.6	17.7	5.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	15.3	16.0	−4.4	15.4	16.0	−3.7	15.4	16.1	−4.3
Trade	154.2	149.0	3.5	153.4	148.0	3.6	152.2	146.8	3.7
Wholesale Trade	36.5	35.8	2.0	36.5	35.9	1.7	36.1	35.7	1.1
Retail Trade	118.0	113.2	4.2	117.0	112.1	4.4	116.1	111.1	4.5
Building Materials	5.3	5.2	1.9	5.1	5.0	2.0	5.0	4.8	4.2
Food Stores	22.2	20.6	7.8	22.1	20.5	7.8	22.0	20.5	7.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.0	13.9	0.7	13.7	13.6	0.7	13.6	13.4	1.5
Eating & Drinking Places	39.0	36.9	5.7	38.7	36.6	5.7	37.9	35.7	6.2
Other Retail	37.5	36.6	2.5	37.5	36.5	2.7	37.6	36.6	2.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.6	32.7	2.8	33.5	32.4	3.4	33.4	32.1	4.0
Services	141.6	136.2	4.0	142.0	137.1	3.6	140.8	135.3	4.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.0	9.9	1.0	10.1	10.1	0.0	9.9	9.6	3.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	49.1	46.7	5.1	49.3	47.0	4.9	49.1	46.7	5.1
Medical & Other Health Services	38.0	35.7	6.4	38.0	35.8	6.1	37.7	35.5	6.2
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	32.0	31.6	1.3	32.4	32.1	0.9	32.1	31.8	0.9
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	10.6	10.5	1.0	10.7	10.7	0.0	10.6	10.5	1.0
Agricultural Services	1.9	1.8	5.6	1.6	1.5	6.7	1.5	1.3	15.4
Government	145.1	143.9	0.8	144.7	143.5	0.8	144.4	142.3	1.5
Federal Government	41.1	40.7	1.0	40.7	40.3	1.0	40.7	39.9	2.0
U.S. Federal Defense	22.6	23.5	−3.8	22.6	23.5	−3.8	22.7	23.5	−3.4
Other Federal Government	18.5	17.3	6.9	18.1	16.7	8.4	17.9	16.4	9.1
State Government	37.6	38.5	−2.3	38.1	38.8	−1.8	38.3	38.6	−0.8
State Education	21.1	21.4	−1.4	21.5	21.8	−1.4	21.6	21.7	−0.5
Other State Government	16.5	17.1	−3.5	16.6	17.0	−2.4	16.7	16.9	−1.2
Local Government	66.4	64.7	2.6	65.9	64.5	2.2	65.5	63.8	2.7
Local Education	42.2	41.3	2.2	42.2	41.5	1.7	41.9	41.1	1.9
Other Local Government	24.2	23.3	3.9	23.7	23.0	3.0	23.5	22.7	3.5
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. '87 (f)	Apr. '86	% Change	Mar. '87 (p)	Feb. '87 (r)	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,681.8	1,660.6	1.3	1,680.1	1,678.4	1,676.7	1,675.0	1,673.2	1,671.4	1,669.6	1,667.8
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,085.8	1,072.2	1.3	1,084.7	1,083.5	1,082.4	1,081.3	1,080.1	1,079.0	1,077.9	1,076.7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	769.6	755.7	1.8	774.1	772.7	775.9	752.7	748.8	753.3	755.4	753.3
Participation Rate	70.9	70.5	0.0	71.4	71.3	71.7	69.6	69.3	69.8	70.1	70.0
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	718.6	709.7	1.3	721.3	720.5	724.6	708.0	705.1	708.9	710.1	707.3
Employment Ratio[2]	66.2	66.2	0.0	66.5	66.5	66.9	65.5	65.3	65.7	65.9	65.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	51.0	46.0	11.0	52.8	52.2	51.2	44.7	43.7	44.5	45.3	46.0
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.1	0.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	316.2	316.5	—0.1	310.6	310.9	306.5	328.6	331.3	325.7	322.4	323.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.3	130.8	1.1	132.6	133.0	133.2	128.1	128.5	128.7	129.0	130.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	643.5	636.2	1.2	644.4	645.1	645.8	632.0	632.7	633.5	633.0	641.6
Mining	8.2	7.9	3.4	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.6
Contract Construction	30.0	33.1	—9.6	30.2	30.7	30.6	30.9	32.2	32.7	32.1	32.1
Manufacturing	90.9	93.5	—2.8	90.8	90.9	90.9	89.6	89.8	90.1	90.2	90.9
Durable Goods	61.4	64.7	—5.0	61.4	61.5	61.5	60.7	60.9	61.3	61.2	61.8
Nondurable Goods	29.5	28.8	2.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	28.9	29.0	28.8	29.0	29.1
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.9	37.8	0.1	37.8	38.1	38.3	37.4	37.0	37.2	36.9	37.2
Trade	157.3	151.8	3.7	156.9	156.4	156.5	153.0	153.5	153.3	153.2	153.9
Wholesale	36.8	36.2	1.8	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.0	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.0
Retail	120.5	115.6	4.2	120.3	119.7	119.7	117.0	117.8	117.4	117.2	117.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.9	32.9	3.1	34.0	34.0	33.9	32.7	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.0
Services	142.2	136.8	4.0	142.8	143.6	143.7	137.7	137.1	137.0	137.9	140.4
Government	143.1	142.2	0.6	143.8	143.5	143.8	142.2	141.7	142.0	142.3	146.6
Federal	40.8	40.4	0.9	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.3
State	37.0	38.1	—3.0	37.3	37.5	37.6	37.1	37.7	38.2	37.8	38.1
Local	65.3	63.6	2.6	65.3	64.9	64.9	64.1	63.8	63.5	64.0	68.2

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Mar. 1987(p)	% Change from Mar. '86	% Distribution	Mar. 1987(p)	% Change from Mar. '86	% Distribution	Mar. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	355.4	—0.9	100.0	280.9	3.7	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.8	—1.3	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.3	75.0
Contract Construction	24.0	—10.1	6.8	3.1	—6.1	1.1	18.5	68.3
Manufacturing	61.1	—4.8	17.2	28.8	0.4	10.2	59.1	65.9
Durable Goods	43.5	—7.1	12.2	17.3	—1.1	6.2	39.4	64.8
Nondurable Goods	17.6	1.1	5.0	11.3	2.7	4.0	19.7	68.2
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.6	1.5	7.5	10.8	—4.4	3.8	26.4	70.6
Total Trade	82.7	4.0	23.3	70.8	3.4	25.2	135.8	88.5
Wholesale Trade	26.4	0.0	7.4	10.1	6.3	3.6	31.2	85.5
Retail Trade	56.3	6.0	15.8	60.7	2.9	21.6	104.6	89.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.6	1.5	3.8	19.9	4.7	7.1	26.1	77.9
Services	65.4	0.2	18.4	76.6	6.7	27.3	106.6	75.1
Total Government	74.2	—1.9	20.9	70.5	3.8	25.1	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.7	—5.2	6.7	17.0	11.8	6.1	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.9	—4.2	4.5	6.7	—2.9	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.8	—7.1	2.2	10.3	24.1	3.7	NA	NA
State Government	18.5	1.6	5.2	19.6	—4.9	7.0	NA	NA
State Education	11.9	—1.7	3.3	9.6	—1.0	3.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.6	8.2	1.9	10.0	—8.3	3.6	NA	NA
Local Government	32.0	—1.2	9.0	33.9	5.6	12.1	NA	NA
Local Education	16.4	—3.0	4.6	25.8	4.9	9.2	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.6	0.6	4.4	8.1	8.0	2.9	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Apr. '87(f)	Apr. '86	% Chg.	Mar. '87(p)	Feb. '87(r)	Apr. '87(f)	Apr. '86	% Chg.	Mar. '87(p)	Feb. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	505.6	492.3	2.7	506.4	503.4	99.3	98.8	0.5	99.2	97.6
Employed	476.7	465.3	2.5	474.5	470.5	91.3	93.0	—1.8	90.5	88.5
Unemployed	28.9	27.0	7.0	31.9	32.9	8.0	5.8	37.9	8.7	9.1
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	5.5	0.0	6.3	6.5	8.1	5.8	0.0	8.7	9.3
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	446.8	438.8	1.8	444.8	442.1	72.6	73.2	—0.8	72.1	71.6
Mining	2.7	1.5	80.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	20.6	22.3	—7.6	19.8	19.1	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.4	2.4
Manufacturing	61.3	61.9	—1.0	61.3	61.2	9.4	11.5	—18.3	9.3	9.2
Durable Goods	43.0	44.1	—2.5	43.1	43.1	6.1	8.4	—27.4	6.1	6.0
Nondurable Goods	18.3	17.8	2.8	18.2	18.1	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.8	28.8	0.0	28.9	28.9	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.4	2.4
Total Trade	113.2	109.1	3.8	112.3	111.4	15.8	15.3	3.3	15.7	15.6
Wholesale Trade	31.4	30.7	2.3	31.4	31.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	81.8	78.4	4.3	80.9	80.3	13.8	13.3	3.8	13.8	13.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.7	26.9	3.0	27.7	27.6	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.2	2.2
Services	96.8	93.1	4.0	96.5	95.8	26.5	25.5	3.9	26.5	26.2
Total Government	95.7	95.2	0.5	95.6	95.4	13.6	13.6	0.0	13.6	13.6

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Apr.'87(f)	Mar.'87(p)	Feb.'87(r)	Apr.'86	Apr.'87(f)	Apr.'86	% Change	Apr.'87(f)	Apr.'86	% Change
State Total	6.7	7.3	7.6	6.1	762,370	748,540	1.8	638,390	630,960	1.2
Bear River	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.5	46,080	45,470	1.3	38,060	37,470	1.6
Box Elder	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.0	16,610	16,340	1.7	14,190	13,910	2.0
Cache	4.6	5.2	5.4	4.7	28,660	28,390	1.0	23,520	23,240	1.2
Rich	6.9	5.9	5.6	5.8	810	740	9.5	350	320	9.4
Wasatch Front	5.8	6.4	6.6	5.5	519,160	505,700	2.7	458,240	450,050	1.8
North	5.7	6.4	6.9	5.0	152,900	148,100	3.2	114,570	113,380	1.0
Davis	5.0	5.6	5.9	4.2	76,590	74,170	3.3	53,120	52,630	0.9
Morgan	6.7	8.5	9.2	6.9	1,740	1,650	5.5	930	890	4.5
Weber	6.4	7.2	7.8	5.8	74,570	72,280	3.2	60,520	59,860	1.1
South	5.8	6.3	6.5	5.7	366,260	357,600	2.4	343,670	336,670	2.1
Salt Lake	5.7	6.3	6.4	5.7	354,380	345,940	2.4	333,330	326,360	2.1
Tooele	7.9	8.9	8.8	5.8	11,880	11,660	1.9	10,340	10,310	0.3
Mountainlands	8.6	8.9	9.4	6.4	110,820	109,810	0.9	80,480	80,930	—0.6
Summit	9.9	6.9	7.1	10.5	7,460	7,150	4.3	6,120	5,970	2.5
Utah	8.1	8.7	9.3	5.8	99,260	98,730	0.5	72,480	73,110	—0.9
Wasatch	18.5	16.2	17.2	14.2	4,100	3,930	4.3	1,880	1,850	1.6
Central	11.4	12.9	14.1	11.1	21,980	23,050	—4.6	14,240	14,700	—3.1
Juab	15.4	19.6	24.2	17.0	1,970	1,960	0.5	1,440	1,400	2.9
Millard	6.4	7.3	8.3	6.7	6,470	7,660	—15.5	4,070	4,750	—14.3
Piute	18.7	20.6	17.6	15.4	370	410	—9.8	170	180	—5.6
Sanpete	18.3	18.8	19.8	18.2	5,940	5,880	1.0	3,330	3,290	1.2
Sevier	8.3	10.0	10.9	8.0	6,290	6,180	1.8	4,770	4,620	3.2
Wayne	11.3	16.3	17.1	9.7	940	960	—2.1	460	460	0.0
Southwestern	7.1	7.4	7.8	6.3	29,950	29,180	2.6	20,740	20,310	2.1
Beaver	8.3	6.3	6.4	6.7	2,070	2,070	0.0	1,240	1,220	1.6
Garfield	12.7	19.9	22.5	17.2	1,560	1,580	—1.3	1,360	1,350	0.7
Iron	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.7	8,240	8,250	—0.1	6,150	6,100	0.8
Kane	10.1	12.9	14.3	8.4	2,370	2,260	4.9	1,310	1,250	4.8
Washington	5.4	5.6	5.9	4.5	15,710	15,020	4.6	10,680	10,390	2.8
Uintah Basin	15.3	18.2	18.1	14.2	14,670	15,460	—5.1	10,490	11,120	—5.7
Daggett	3.2	4.0	2.5	2.6	350	350	0.0	260	250	4.0
Duchesne	17.7	21.9	21.9	16.4	5,710	5,940	—3.9	3,910	4,120	—5.1
Uintah	14.1	16.1	16.0	13.2	8,610	9,170	—6.1	6,320	6,750	—6.4
Southeastern	12.2	13.1	12.8	11.0	19,720	19,880	—0.8	16,130	16,410	—1.7
Carbon	10.6	12.3	12.1	11.2	8,940	9,120	—2.0	7,550	7,610	—0.8
Emery	18.1	17.3	15.4	10.8	4,170	4,220	—1.2	3,640	3,990	—8.8
Grand	11.6	14.9	16.2	14.6	2,920	2,910	0.3	2,030	1,960	3.6
San Juan	10.2	9.0	9.4	7.9	3,690	3,630	1.7	2,910	2,850	2.1

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1986	Mar. 1986
MINING	$541.44	$563.37	$513.72	42.7	44.5	39.7	$12.68	$12.66	$12.94
MANUFACTURING	395.17	389.47	391.95	40.2	39.5	40.2	9.83	9.86	9.75
Durable Goods	412.46	404.61	410.64	41.0	40.1	40.9	10.06	10.09	10.04
Nondurable Goods	348.84	349.82	345.22	38.0	37.9	38.4	9.18	9.23	8.99
TRADE	219.04	224.66	241.34	29.6	30.4	31.1	7.40	7.39	7.76
Wholesale Trade	367.35	375.78	372.13	37.6	38.7	37.4	9.77	9.71	9.95
Retail Trade	166.96	171.33	192.58	26.8	27.5	28.7	6.23	6.23	6.71
AVERAGE	295.15	298.24	312.22	33.2	33.7	34.5	8.89	8.85	9.05

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1987	Mar. 1986
MINING	$603.29	$650.25	$599.66	42.1	45.0	42.2	$14.33	$14.45	$14.21
Metal Mining	581.23	586.09	596.54	43.8	44.1	41.6	13.27	13.29	14.34
Bituminous Coal Mining	708.12	768.36	683.44	42.2	45.6	40.9	16.78	16.85	16.71
MANUFACTURING	382.98	385.11	407.23	39.2	38.9	40.2	9.77	9.90	10.13
Durable Goods	402.40	409.42	433.87	40.2	40.1	41.4	10.01	10.21	10.48
Primary Metal Industries	487.52	497.45	654.80	38.6	39.2	42.3	12.63	12.69	15.48
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	401.54	399.95	399.50	42.9	42.1	40.6	9.36	9.50	9.84
Transportation Equipment	515.22	579.04	537.43	39.3	43.9	41.5	13.11	13.19	12.95
Nondurable Goods	342.80	337.82	353.23	37.1	36.6	37.9	9.24	9.23	9.32
Food & Kindred Products	298.66	312.90	335.16	33.9	35.0	38.0	8.81	8.94	8.82
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	508.23	471.25	577.11	40.4	37.7	43.1	12.58	12.50	13.39
TRADE	207.48	210.63	222.16	29.1	29.5	29.7	7.13	7.14	7.48
Wholesale Trade	371.74	379.62	371.21	37.1	38.0	36.5	10.02	9.99	10.17
Retail Trade	158.60	161.19	176.92	26.7	27.0	27.6	5.94	5.97	6.41
Food Stores	195.10	193.19	214.06	26.4	26.5	27.8	7.39	7.29	7.70
Other Retail	165.60	173.46	184.21	26.8	29.3	30.1	5.75	5.92	6.12
AVERAGE	292.48	297.04	313.72	32.9	33.3	34.1	8.89	8.92	9.20

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Apr. '87	Preliminary Mar. '87	Final Feb. '87	Final Apr. '86	Final Mar. '86	Final Feb. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,951	6,663	5,058	9,322	7,812	5,930
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	14,080	10,889	9,268	6,107	4,723	4,020
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	22,031	17,552	14,326	15,429	12,535	9,950
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,027	7,669	6,779	9,360	7,952	7,029
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,322	5,446	4,809	7,458	5,547	4,898
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,275	1,383	1,261	2,470	1,951	2,270
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	14,627	19,257	21,295	14,278	16,886	18,184
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.51	3.32	3.69	2.52	2.99	3.21
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$9,328,000	$13,319,237	$11,871,322	$9,192,164	$9,807,854	$10,219,541

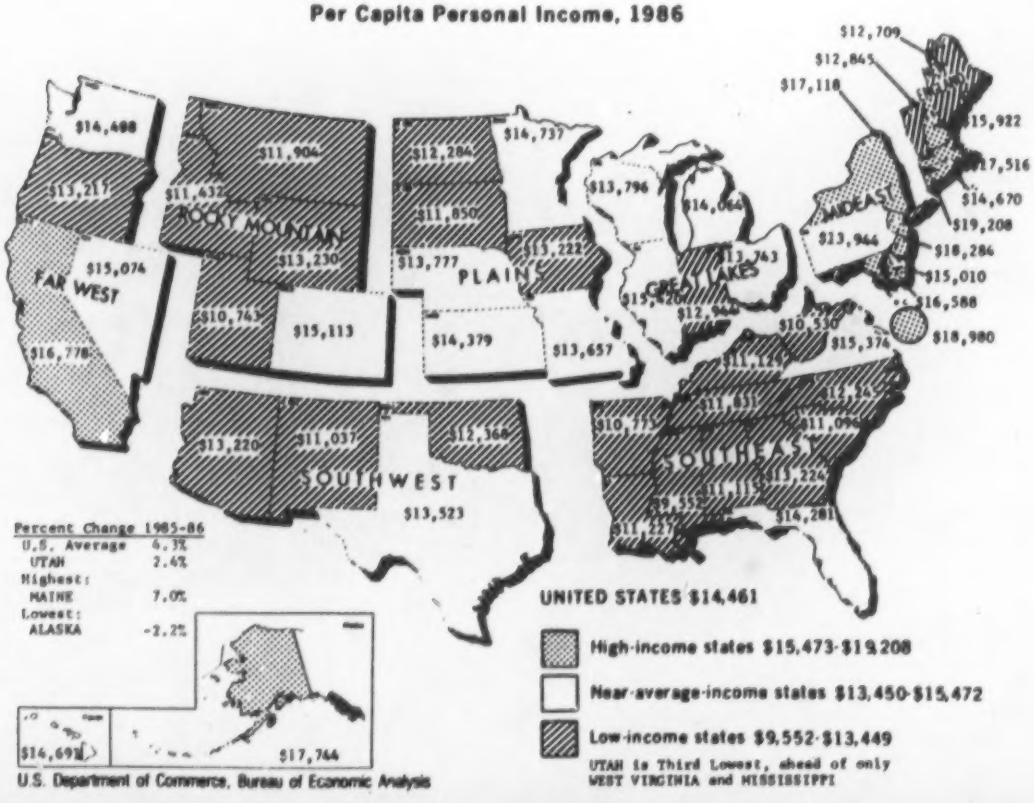
Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Mar. '86	From Last Month	Mar. '86 to Mar. '87	Feb. '86 to Feb. '87	Jan. '86 to Jan. '87	Dec. '86 to Dec. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**335.9**	334.4	333.1	331.1	386.0	**0.4**	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.1
Food and Beverages	**321.6**	321.6	320.5	317.0	307.8	**0.0**	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.7
Food at Home	**315.8**	316.6	315.2	310.2	301.2	**—0.3**	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.6
Housing	**366.4**	365.1	363.9	362.1	357.0	**0.4**	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.8
Rent Residential	**288.3**	288.0	287.1	286.0	275.0	**0.1**	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**374.9**	374.8	373.7	371.0	385.5	**0.0**	—2.7	—3.9	—5.3	—5.7
Medical Care	**455.0**	452.4	449.6	446.8	425.8	**0.6**	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.7
Apparel and Upkeep	**215.2**	208.4	207.1	210.9	206.3	**3.3**	4.3	2.1	—1.8	0.9
Transportation	**310.6**	310.0	308.5	304.8	309.6	**0.2**	0.3	—2.9	—4.8	—5.9
Gasoline	**289.4**	287.5	275.1	261.2	307.7	**0.7**	—5.9	—18.0	—26.1	—30.7
Energy[2]	**360.0**	359.2	352.2	342.4	381.3	**0.2**	—5.6	—12.2	—17.1	—19.7
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**302.8**	302.7	300.9	298.1	300.3	**0.0**	0.8	—0.7	—2.6	—3.9
Finished Goods	**292.3**	292.3	291.7	289.9	288.1	**0.0**	1.5	0.1	—1.5	—2.5
Intermediate Materials	**309.4**	308.9	307.1	305.0	309.4	**0.2**	0.0	—1.5	—3.2	—4.4
Crude Materials	**287.7**	288.8	284.0	274.8	280.9	**—0.4**	2.3	—0.1	—5.6	—9.7

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Per Capita Personal Income, 1986



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